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### Omission That Is Confession.

The President's speech on corpora tions at Milwaukee yesterday contained much matter and many phrases which his eloquent lips had already made familiar; but there was nothing in it so truly eloquent as the extremely significant omission we are about to note.

The argument pursued at Milwaukee was largely retrospective. It was conceived and written as a summing up of results, rather than as a programme of endeavor and action; and it was quite natural and perfectly proper that Mr. ROOSEVELT should go back to his earliest utterances on the subject of Federal control of business, namely, those delivered at the State Fair at Minneapolis nineteen months ago, when he was Vice-President. Mr. ROOSEVELT rightly regards the Minneapolis speech of Sept. 2, 1901, as the starter and prospectus of the political agitation he has since been carrying on; and he recurs to that speech with great particularity when he now comes to compare his present estimate of achievements with his original plans and specifications and his initial enun-

ciation of doctrine. Therefore, to measure results up to date, Mr. ROOSEVELT repeated yesterday at Milwaukee every word he said at Minneapolis nineteen months ago on the sub ject of combinations of capital, with the single exception of one brief sentence of thirty-nine words. This sentence was cut entirely from its context-bodily and totally withdrawn. It is this:

"The vast individual and corporate fortunes the vast combinations of capital which have market the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of State and nation toward property."

We sincerely believe that no more dangerous words were ever hastily and inconsiderately spoken by a man occupying the high station in the Federal Government which Mr. ROOSEVELT then held. Necessitate a change from the old attitude of State and nation toward property"! The old attitude, the present attitude, the future attitude, the only attitude which State and nation can ever maintain toward property consistently with the maintenance of the institutions which civilization has laboriously erected is one and must always be the same. It is that of encouragement of the citizen in the acquisition of property, and protection of the citizen, be he rich or poor, in its lawful possession. Any change of attitude toward property is revolution. The demand for a change of attitude is the cry of the revolutionist the creed of the Socialist, the fuse to the bomb of the Anarchist.

Is there any wonder that this baleful sentiment, publicly uttered by the man who a few days later became President of the United States, should have been recalled with the liveliest apprehensions when it was made the text and starting point of a political agitation like that of

last summer?

We think we are warranted in regarding as highly significant the deliberate excision and suppression of this passage by President ROOSEVELT, when he was citing at Milwaukee all the rest of his former remarks at Minneapolis. The omission was not accidental, for the omitted passage stood at the front of the matter quoted. It was not for the sake of brevity, for Mr. ROOSEVELT's quotations at Milwaukee from his earlier speeches spared no space. We can discover no explanation of the circumstance except in the supposition that Mr. ROOSEVELT perceives more clearly now than a year and a half ago the real meaning of those precipitate words; that he has grown both in wisdom and experience; that he is ashamed of the extraordinary sentiment which preceded and perhaps inspired his efforts for Federal supervision and regulation of business, and that he wished by withdrawing and suppressing this particular passage to indicate to the

country his repudiation of its contents. If that is the case, we congratulate President ROOSEVELT upon a very manly confession of misdirected zeal.

# "As It Is in the Philippines."

The publishers of "As It Is in the Philfppines," by the swindler and ex-convict now styling himself EDGAR G. BELLAIRS, informed us yesterday of their intention to retire that volume from the market. This prompt decision should be regarded not only as evidence of their good faith in the matter of the original publication, but also as an act of positive kindness to Gen. LEONARD WOOD.

The bearing of the book's withdrawal upon public confidence in Governor TAFT and his administration of affairs in the Philippines amounts to nil, one way or the other, so far as we can see.

To gratify a not unreasonable curiosity on the part of our readers, we reproduce elsewhere on this page the portrait of CHARLES BALLENTINE, formerly of Norfolk county, England, which appears in York needs money badly to tide over the revised edition of Inspector BYRNES'S | the scarcity of capital and the defects of him was taken nearly twelve years ago by the experts in Mulberry street, with all the skilful attention to artistic effect which distinguishes the negatives produced in that establishment. We are informed that in his latest avatar BALLENTINE has worn a mustache.

The present exact location of " BEL-LAIRS" is unknown to us. For that very reason the exhibition of his likeness of the army, to military aspirants for the reckless and dishonest manipulations

administrative glory, to easily approached civilians, and to commercial and social circles generally. Remember Inspector Byrnes's warning:

"He has visited every country on the face of the globe, and the number of his victims runs into the thousands. The most successful part he play is that of a society confidence man. The bes families in England, France, Australia and Canada have been taken in by his suavity."

How interesting, in vie w of this expo sure, is the judgment of the author of As It Is in the Philippines " that Governor TAFT is a most agreeable man socially, but not possessed of real sincerity of character; that Gen. LUKE E WRIGHT is " a typical Southern gentleman in all that the best sense of that term implies," but somewhat lacking in strength of purpose: that the members of the Commission have never been openly accused " in a public court " of dishonesty and immorality, but while

there is little doubt that their honesty is irreproachable " they are plainly in competent to govern the Philippines that "TAFT is not the man for the place" that the difference between TAFT and Wood is that the former is a politician and a trimmer, while the latter is a diplomat and a statesman, and it is to be hoped that in American interests such a man as LEONARD WOOD will succeed TAFT in the Philippines, and such a form of government as was founded in Cuba will succeed the present top-heavy organization"!

The Buccaneers of the Stock Market Recent efforts to discredit a local in vestment property by the circulation of misleading reports, and to secure the declaration of dividends which had not been earned by an important railway, in order to enable speculative investors to get out at a profit, have a serious interest for the general public as well as for the parties directly concerned. Such events tend to inflict an injury on the New York stock market which is felt by honest brokers and investors almost as keenly as by those who are dishonest and un scrupulous, because in the public mind the condemnation justly visited upor the latter is extended in some degree over all. The small investor has reasons for being on his guard when he finds that the quotations of securities in Wall Street are unduly depressed by the circulation of malicious falsehoods or may be unduly advanced by the payment of dividends which are not earned or by manipulation by unscrupulous pools. Suspicion is thus engendered against sound securities as well as unsound ones, and the prudent man of capital is at a loss to look for investments which are at once safe in themselves and free from the danger of malicious assault. The morality of the stock market has

been a subject of frequent disquisition by persons who know little about the essential part which it plays in the mechanism of modern industry. Investments in stocks, whether for short or ong terms, whether on margin or by the payment of the entire principal, are an mportant means of insuring stability of prices in the merchandise markets and in affording evidence of the proper direction for the investment of capital. When these legitimate indications are falsified, however, by falsehoods and manipulation, an evil is done to the community which is coextensive with the magnitude of the market. The " bear " operator has his legitimate function. when he acts honestly, in expressing his judgment that values have been inflated and that capital should be applied more cautiously in certain directions. When the wish becomes father to the thought, however, that values shall decline, the bear " is sometimes tempted to take measures to depress values that will not bear scrutiny. When these measures involve unwarranted attacks upon an investment security held largely by widows and trust estates, as in the case of the State Trust Company three years ago, and now in that of Metropolitan Street Railway stock, innocent persons suffer anxiety and loss as keen as when they are directly robbed by burglars second-story men-perhaps even or ' more keen, because of the continued suspense to which they are exposed. The bull operator is equally blameworthy who seeks to give a fictitious value to properties by such proposals as are charged in regard to the Southern Pacific stock, that dividends should be paid which have not been earned or that the stock should be taken off the hands of the pool at a price above its value.

Manipulations of the character which have been exposed in the courts during the past few weeks come home to the legitimate investor in all securities, because of the sympathetic influence which a raid upon one stock has upon others, and the suspicion which is engendered that if a groundless attack upon a strong security can depress its value, then other securities equally sound may be exposed to like attacks. The evil affects not only investors at home, but our credit abroad. European investors have not gotten used to the sensational moves made in our stock market, even where such moves have not been tainted with the naked falsehood and unscrupulous proposals which have marked recent cases. Still more are they likely to be suspicious of the American market under recent conditions-suspicious not only of the general soundness of our industrial enterprises, but suspicious of the probity and trustworthiness of all men who will permit freebooters to continue as members of the Stock Exchange and the New York bar.

The recent raids upon strong securi ties and the attempt to blackmail the Union Pacific management may have still worse effect at a time when New menumental work. This photograph of our currency system. All these events tend to defeat the efforts put forth by a different type of men who have been steadily devoted to the upbuilding of American industries and the enhancement of the value of American investments. All that Mr. MOBGAN has done during the past few years to add to the efficiency of American industry and the value of American enterprise is likely to be minimized, if not overcome, in its influence upon foreign markets by

who have sought for so many years to make money by blackmailing important

corporate interests. Can a remedy be found for such at tacks as those which have been unmasked in the courts against the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Southern Pacific Railway? So long as the New York stock market is a law unto itself, free from the Government control which is so rigid in France and other European countries, the remedy must come to a large extent from within. Dealings on the Stock Exchange require an un usually high degree of candor and honesty on the part of those taking part in them, either as brokers or investors. It is the duty of the committee having charge of admissions to the board to see that every member lives up to the highest ideals in this respect.

There is one outside force capable of exercising an important influence in the matter. This is the management of the large banks. Few of the buccaneers of the stock market attempt to carry on their operations wholly with their own capital. They look to the banks for assistance, and usually for assistance in very large amounts when they are carrying on their most reckless gambling for profits. The banks are fully secured so far as the direct guaranty for a given loan is concerned, without regard to the character of the borrower, because they hold stocks under ample margins. There is a higher consideration, however, which the far-sighted banker should take into account. This is the fact that he acts as the trustee for his depositors. Many of them are investors and nearly all are business men whose interests are likely to be injuriously affected by fraudulen manipulation of the market, which not only disturbs stock market values, but reacts finally upon the accommodation granted in business transactions and injures American credit abroad in commercial enterprises perhaps as much as in those belonging more strictly to the world of finance. The leading bankers of New York should not forget their obligations as trustees for the public They would be entirely justified in withdrawing all accommodation to men who have shown that they use their great powers and judgment not as trustees for the public good, but as unscrupulou adventurers for the purpose of filching money from honest investors.

### The Colonel and the Constable

The art of historical criticism or paradox has been carried to such a point that nothing is but what is not. All the good men were bad and all the bad men good. CESAR BORGIA was a light of the Y. M. C. A. ALEXANDER was the founder of the American Peace Society. CASA-NOVA was an ascetic. EZZELINO DA ROMANO was an altruist. Old PARR died in infancy. Capt. KIDD established the doctrine that neutral ships make neutral goods. BLUEBEARD was an advocate of woman suffrage. One by one the vapors of illusion vanish. All history is a historical novel. Nothing is real but time tables; and they are hieroglyphics which no man understands, least

of all a railroad man. Such is the vanity of knowledge. Yet in the fading world of romance once called history, there is one bright figure which we are loath to lose. We have loved the Kentucky Colonel, the splendidly militant Colonel, in whom the Crusader and the Chevalier were reënforced at need by the Bad Man from Bitter Creek. Gentle to his friends as a spring lamb chop, terrible when aroused as an army with banners, the Kentucky Colonel was as picturesque as a pirate and as fiery as BARDOLPH's nose. Sudden and quick in quarrel, punctilious to the minutest point of honor, ready to take the law into his own hands, fierce. fulminant, instant, he was a cross between dynamite and chain lightning. half horse and half alligator. He cut off his plug of terbaccer with a glittering bowie knife. His pistols were always loaded and he was frequently loaded himself. He gloried in " personal difficulties " with other members of " prominent families." He was a series of explosions. The base hands of bumbailiffs and other myrmidons of the law never dared to touch his sacred

person. There was our old friend Col. JACK CHINN, the beautiful and the brave, the gallant and the gay, as fine a man and Colonel, sir, as ever stepped in shoe leather. A little child could lead him, if he wanted to be led, but armies couldn't intimidate him. He was known to be dauntless. Like LAUNCELOT's, his great name conquered. He had the reputation of making cutting remarks. He was an armory and proving ground on legs. Irrepressible, and invincible, the Colonel was wherever the fight and speech were the thickest, a god of the keen steel and battle smoke. We have long venerated him. We have loved to hang garlands on his steaming alters. He was one of our leading military institutions. He was known as a chief

source of heat and motion. The Colonel's warlike virtues do not thrive by transplantation. A few days ago he left the old Kentucky shore and encamped in a Cincinnati hotel. There must be something in the stolid, beerful atmosphere of the Queen City that is poison to a Kentucky constitution. The Colonel had bought on credit certain goods of a Cincinnati firm. The sordid tradesmen, not knowing that they were insulting the tender sensibilities of one of great Nature's noblemen, sent a Senegambian messenger to the Colonel to ask for the money. The Colonel roared like an old Greek hero and the Moor fled in fright. Then legal proceedings were begun and two constables, two mere and common constables, CRITCHELL and TIMBERLAKE, were sent to the Colonel's encampment to serve an attachment. They found the hero only partly dressed," in his shirtsleeves, we presume, and eating his

supper " quietly." The quiet of that

patriarchal scene was soon torn by war.

The constables told their business. The

Colonel started to throw them out. Con-

stable CRITCHELL repelled the Colonel's

attack " with a well-directed right, which

sent him sprawling over the supper

table " Then Col. JACK visited his park

carried on by the irresponsible band of artillery. Let our despatch paint the though circumstances may at any moment awful result:

> "The constable was just as quick, and while CRITCHELL beld him, TIMBERLAKE relieved him of his two guns, six-shooter magazine revolvers, and bowle knife. The constables threw the knife on the floor, but departed with the guns to satisfy the claim. CHINN's clothing was torn off and the bed

The enemy marched off with the artillery. They left him his bowie knife in contempt. The odds were all in the Colonel's favor. Two to one, and those two constables! The Colonel had two guns and a knife. If he had been as formidable as he looks, would he not have slain not merely two but one hundred men, if he could have found them? It should take at least 100 constables to make one Colonel; and yet two of those despised, unwarlike plebelans captured Col. JACK's armament.

We record these facts, if facts they be with sorrow, almost with shame. Col JACK CHINN has been on a war footing for years. He is the most terrible armored cruiser in the Kentucky fleet. If two constables can carry off his guns,

minutes and a half. On the run home Columbia beat Shamrock I. twenty-two seconds. Possibly Shamrock III. would have beaten Shamrock I. a shade more;

Even if Shamrock I. is better balanced than she was, through a cut-down of her rig, we doubt that she is faster. Shamrock III. is too new to be in perfect tune; yet there is a rumor that she carries Shamrock II.'s well-stretched rigging: and as her sail is reported excellent, it may well be that she has really a very small margin for improvement.

So long as he lives we shall welcome Sir THOMAS LIPTON here as a would-be owner of the America's Cup; but, looking at the statistics at hand, we cannot feel sure that Shamrock III. carries him much forrarder on his quest.

Reliance, which is to be launched week from to-day, is believed to be the most of an experiment that HERRESHOFF has ventured on since his first big keel boat, the Defender. If the new boat fails Sir THOMAS may have his wish. But the chances against her failure are great.

The new liquor law and the Mortgage Tax bill were but symptoms of the craze t tax. That is a disease that should be cured radically. No more tax measures should be considered in the Legislature.

Justice GAYNOR, in refusing to dismiss a charged with oppression by a Brooklyn tradesman, will bring the rights of the police in such proceedings before the courts for review and settlement. In this case the police alleged that they suspected the existence of a poolroom above the complainant's place of business. In order to watch the suspected premises, police officers invaded the complainant's shop, thus injuring his business and infringing upon his rights. The Justice holds that the facts alleged constitute oppression as defined in the Penal Code, and that the section of the Charter pretending to give to the police the right to inspect certain places does not cover the action complained of, or, if it does, is illegal and unconstitutional.

The decision of Justice GAYNOR to hold the policemen for trial is wholesome. The proper enforcement of the criminal statutes does not call for any illegal acts on the part of the police. Their duties and their rights in the performance of their duties are clearly defined. If the police have fallen carelessly into habits which are illegal, they should be brought back to the straight path with a taut rein.

Our only objection to the Brown bill in the Senate for a thirty-thousand-dollar statue to ALEXANDER HAMILTON is that the site is to be in Albany instead of in New York. A thirty-thousand-dollar statue here would be but a tardy recognition of one of the very greatest of American public men; and. econdarily, it would rid us of the petty little figure that now discredits HAMILTON and disfigures the landscape on a lawn in Central Park near the reservoir.

There is a good deal of significance in the movement started by a number of English members of the House of Commons and others interested in the preservation of the independence of the minor Balkan States, to have the European Powers sign a proto col binding them not to dismember Turkey If the rumored secret agreement between Russia, Austria and Italy looking to the partition of European Turkey exists, it could only become effective without a war on condition that it was assented to by the majority of the other Powers signatory of the Treaty of Berlin, Germany, France and England. Germany is, so far, an uncertain factor while, whatever the sentiment of the French Government on the subject, there is strong public opinion in France that sides with the English Members of Parliament.

It, has been evident for some weeks back that a crisis was impending in Balkan affairs, and unless the Turkish Government succeeds in restoring order all over the disturbed districts in a brief period, larger trouble may be precipitated sooner than is expected. If France stands by her ally Russia, and Germany remains neutral on condition that the Sultan is left at Constantinople with all the territory necessary to secure to him the control of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, England would be left isolated. In reply to the representations made to him, Lord LANSDOWNE is said to have promised to take the matter under consideration. That he has already dor in his reply to the notification be received from the Russian and Austrian Governments of the arrangements they had made in connection with the reforms in Mace donis. There has been so far, however, no indication that the British Govern has come to any decision on the subject

It is to be remarked that while the English Members of Parliament are asking the Government to invite others to abstain from acquiring more territory in the Balkans, England herself is staking out a great extension of her frontier in the Aden hinterland in southern Arabia, with 5,000 British and Indian soldiers protecting the surveying parties against the Turkish troops whom they have forced to retreat.

Ireland and "McFadden's Flats." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your edi-torial in Sunday's issue on the reception given to "McFadden's Row of Flats," and criticism of the same published in your paper since then, in my judgment, fail to present the true issues of the

we do not object to a play that will portray Irsh character, but we do object to a play that presents as typical of our race human beings whose facial expression would indicate a deprayed race. ociate us with the beats of the field, making

The monkey face, the dirty habits, the cleansing of the nose on the sleeve of the coat, the illiteracy Such plays are a great injustice, not only to Irish

character, but to the intelligence of an American audience. They take it for granted that the audi-

for years. He is the most terrible armored cruiser in the Kentucky fleet. If two constables can carry off his guns, two constables can carry off any Kentucky Colonel's guns. Our last illusion ceases to illude. The igniferous Kentucky Colonel is a Quaker, a disciple of Tolstor, a sucking dove. The Age of Colonelcy is gone.

Shamrock III. and Our Last Defender.

Taking our bearings as well as the hazy data permit, we are forced to conclude that Shamrock III. is not so much better than Columbia, if better at all.

On Thursday, in a comfortable sailing breeze, with club topsails up, Shamrock III. beat Shamrock I. three minutes in a beat of six miles. In the first race of 1899 Columbia beat Shamrock II, in a comfortable sailing breeze, with club topsails up, nine minutes and fifty-two seconds in a beat of fifteen miles. According to the rate of sailing breeze, with club topsails up, nine minutes and fifty-two seconds in a beat of fifteen miles. According to the rate of sailing breeze, with club topsails up, nine minutes and fifty-two seconds in a beat of fifteen miles. According to the rate of sailing breeze, with club topsails up, nine minutes and fifty-two seconds in a beat of fifteen miles. According to the rate of sailing breeze, with club topsails up, nine minutes and fifty-two seconds in a beat of fifteen miles. According to the rate of sailing breeze, with club topsails up, nine minutes and fifty-two seconds in a beat of fifteen miles. According to the rate of sailing breeze, with club topsails up, nine minutes and fifty-two seconds in a beat of fifteen miles. According to the rate of sailing breeze, with club topsails up, nine minutes and a half. On the run home Columbia beat Shamrock I. twenty-two

that the punishment indicted was not strength to strength and players might as well know playerights and players might as well know now that the "McFadden's Row of Flats" and such like plays will not be tolerated any longer.

NEW YORE, April 1. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After reading your editorial and answers in regard to the deplor able actions of a lot of rowdles who call themselve Irish, in regard to the play of "McFadden's Flats. allow me to have voice in the matter. I was a wit ness to the outrage that took place at the Sta Theatre, and that no one was killed is a miracle Women and children who came to the theatre fo an evening's amusement became hysterical and men trampled over one another to get out of harm's

men trampled over one another to get out of harm's way.

As to the play itself, there was nothing that I could see that was at all offensive to the Iriah race; in fact, I would call it a women's and children's show. As to any one wearing green whiskers, those that saw them had groen eyes. I am an Irishman, and a loyal one at that, and I am ever ready to resemble to the land that gave me birth. I cannot believe that any Irish society had anything to do with it. Still, there are black sheep in every fold. It is the duty of every God-fearing Irishman to put his shoulder to the wheel and try to prevent those rumanly outbreaks that bring discredit to it his shoulder to the wheel and try to lithis shoulder to the wheel and try to lithis discredit JEROME F. QUINLAN CHICAGO, April 1.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the hopthat the present popularity of my name may in duce you to grant me the floor for a few brief me duce you to grant me the floor for a few brief mo-ments I beg leave to give you my opinion on the above subject before the incident is closed. And I think I am not too vain in surmising that the ideas of one whose name is famed in song and story may carry some weight.

My countrymen are noted the world over for their proverbial good nature, and I for one should

their proverbial good nature, and I for one should feel regret that aught should happen to cause a change in this respect or in the opinion of Americans. So, to put it mildly. I was just a wee bit both surprised and amused to read the other day that certain Irishmen were serious enough to feel and show resentment against that eminently non-ensical, if somewhat amusing, farce, "MeFadden's Row of Flats." It is to laugh. I don't think the theatre people should be cruel enough to prosecute them for interrupting the play. They deserve to be paid instead of prosecuted for the big advertisement they unwittingly gave it. to be paid instead of prosecuted for the big advertisement they unwittingly gave it.

I don't regard it as being any way offensive to Irishmen, and I yield to no one in my love for things Irish. It is full of fun and nonsense. And the good poet tells us that "a little nonsense now and then is reliabled by the wisest men." Some of your correspondents are quite worked up over the Irish policemen with the green whiskers and red hair and seriously teil your readers of the absurdity of the thing. Well, I admit myself I might have been better pleased if that policeman (he must have been English had reversed the order of things. Then we should have had "the green above the red." The antics of the stage Irishman have helped me to forget my troubles very often and drive duli care awsy; and I must not forget his brother Dutchman, too, if I may be permitted to call him brother. Brothers in fun, perhaps. To him also I am indebted for many happy moments. No doubt some of these alleged "Irish" comedians overdo the thing; but it is only cause for further merriment. I should judge. The stage Irishman may have his faults, also the Dutchman and Johnny Bull, but they add to the gayety of nations he has not lived in valin.

As for the egg throwers, I will not be so severe as one of your correspondents, who calls them hoodiums and who speaks as if prejudiced; but I may say they acted unwisely, if patriotic, and, besides, were unlawful. To be strictly just, if they were brought before me as Judge, I should deem it my painful duty to impose a light senience.

Brooklyn, April 2. William L. Dooley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many of the To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Many of the letters written on this matter are from Irish-Americans and some from persons with English names, and probably English blood. As regards these two classes, let me ask by what right do these gentlemen dare to pass judyment on what does or does not constitute an insult and outrage on Ireland and the Irish people? They have never seen the country of which they pronounce these degrading spectacles a fair representation, and yet, with no small amount of conceit and assumption, they take it upon themselves to insult that country and to slander the virtue of its womanhood.

Of course, I do not refer to all Irish-Americans, but only to those few swollen-headed, backboneless ones who flaunt their opinions concerning a country which they have never seen. There are, I well know, very many Irish-Americans as true lovers of Ireland and as stanch defenders of her rights as ever breathed. All honor to them! But there are, I regret to say, some few mean-hearted, backboneless creatures who consider it a fine inling to belittle the country of their origin and of their own parents, and who thereby constitute themselves a living contradiction to true Americans, air, I hold, are deserving of nothing but contempt.

This movement for the uplifting and regenerating

cans, sir, I hold, are deserving of nothing but coatempt.

This movement for the uplifting and regenerating of Ireland and her people is but one of many evidences of this strong Gaelic revival, that "spirit of the Gael," which is alive and active and fully resolved not to rest or slacken its efforts until the people of Ireland and Ireland herself have been restored to that envisible position and influence of which the spollations and oppressions of a foreign power once robbed them. They stood by America and her sons in their struggle for free dom and independence; shall Americans now desert or belittle them in their efforts to gain a similal freedom?

J. L. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: I notice that

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: I notice that a discussion has started about the propriety of a rotten egg fusiliade being directed against an organization known as "McFadden's Row of Flats." I say, by all means, bombard the flats until they capitulate. I am an old-time actor myself, and I modestly think have achieved a little reputation in the portrayal of Irish roles. Therefore I know whereof I speak.

The disgustingly grotesque creation known as the stage I fishman has no counterpart in real life, even among the low\_st element of hat sprightly and intellectual race. They are the quickest people on earth to appreciate the point of a joke. But low, vulgar, alleged humor, backed up by cheap "properles," consisting of a donkey and pig, green whiskers and a lot of other cheap accessories which try to imitate art—for that kind of comedy the good Lord has blunted their sense.

The Sun in a recent editorial has commented on this subject and airily brushes aside any Irish objection to caricature, alleging that to do so would give cause for protest to the Down-East Vankee, the Jew, the German, the Englishman and other stage creations. That point is badly taken. The editor of The Sun has never seen the Eastern Yankee, the Jew, the German, the Englishman and other stage creations. Finat point is badly taken. The editor of The Sun has never seen the Eastern Yankee, such as chin whiskers and rubber boots, belonging to that creation.

We will take the portrayal of Jewish life as repasented by Sam Bernard and numerous other imitators. What do we find? A representation true to nature. But where can you find a counterpart for the McFadden Irishman? Look at our police force and Fire Department—85 per cent. Irish, A word to the wise is sufficient.

William F. O'NEHA.

POUCHEREPSIE, April 1.

Progress. Crawford-The growth of prosperity in thi uptry in the last generation has been something

Crabspaw-That's so. When I was a boy the ministers complained of the penny contributions; now I see they're preaching against the nickel in

"BELLAIRS," THE DEFAMER OF GOV. TAFT AND THE EULO-GIST OF GEN. WOOD.

An Exhibit From the Rogues' Gallery. From "Professional Criminals of America," Thomas Byrnes. New York, 1895.



346. CHAS. BALLENTINE Alias " Ernest Allaine Cheiriton," Forger and Swindler

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Members of It View With Anxiety the

Combination of Gov. Odell and Mayor Low-The Campaign of 1888-Pier 24. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a Republican I am deeply grieved to witness the destruction of the Republican party in this tion of Governor Odell and Mayor Low. This Pier 24 business has out-Tammanied Tammany. Heavens! didn't we have enough trouble last election trying to square Odell in the Matthews accusation? It came near

being his Waterloo—Pier 24 is worse.

But this is not the only thing which will tend to rob the party of votes. The mad desire to avoid direct taxation by seizing hold of any old thing to tax, for the benefit of the hay seed taxpayers up the State, is enough make one's blood boil. Every person taxed, or affected indirectly by the mad Odeli scheme of taxation, is a vote for Democracy. In my opinion both Governor Odeli and Mayor Low are faise to their pledges and traitors to their party. F. X. McCanthy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is his tory repeating itself? In 1888 the Republican State Convention convened at Saratoga. The late William M. Evarts presided and made speech in mile-end sentences. The vexatious question was how to deal with the liquor traffic. The last preceding Legislature, with Republican majority, passed a bill imposing higher license under greater restrictions, bu Governor Hill vetoed it. The convention condemned the Governor's action and declared for "increasing the fees for licenses which would 'lift some of the burdens from the home and farm'—with emphasis on 'home and farm." The Republicans found them-selves between two fires—more fuel on now. The Democratic party stood by the Governor the Prohibitionists stood by themselves, and have continued so to stand. The Republicans thought they could make

some votes on the tax scheme by increasing the "ante" for selling liquor. Mr. Evarts, in his speech, asserted that if the Republicans could not stand for prohibition out and out, they not stand for prohibition out and out, they might come pretty near taxing spirits to death. Warner Miller was nominated for Governor by the Republicans and David B. Hill by the Democrats. The same year Harrison ran for President against Cleveland.

Miller made a spellbinder canvass, and would come to New York and raise Cain, particularly on the East Side. Republicans have cause to remember it to this day. The election came on in due course; and when the votes were counted Harrison had 13,002 over Cleveland in the State, and Hill had 19,171 over Miller. The Prohibitionists polled an unusual vote for them—over 30,000. Miller of course, "fell outside the breastworks."

The consolation cup, marked "Counted Out," was brought forth and quaffed from until disappointed hope and proud ambition foll finally to sleep—and are sleeping yet. Now. until disappointed hope and proud ambition fell finally to sleep—and are sleeping yet. Now taking quite some experience of this sort to mind in conjunction with the particular piece of legislation just enacted "to lift the burden of taxation from home and farm" by the tamping process.

of legislation just enacted to fit the butter of taxation from home and farm" by the jamming process, we are reminded that in some parts of the wide world the inhabitants do at certain times and seasons put their cars to the ground for wireless notice that trouble is brewing, whereupon they take to their respective dug-outs.

But what matters it? Did not the abject legislator receive his command? "This bill was prepared by one who knows more about than you do. Go upstairs and vote for it with your party!" Was it not Cæsar who said to some timorous oarsmen rowing him across the Tiber in rough weather, rendered in plain English: "What in h-l are you afraid of? You carry Cæsar!" When the jammer jams who shall hesitate or fear? Whether the "revenue" meets estimates or expectations or not—and large shortage is most of? You carry thesar! When the jammer jams who shall hesitate or fear? Whether the "revenue" meets estimates or expectations or not—and large shortage is most likely—it may be predicted with reasonable moral certainty that under this "revenue" liquor measure there will be more "speak easy" and domicile drinking than would sink many a ship with all on board.

The same effect will be witnessed in the scattering of vice in our city by an insane policy. The bottle and "the growler" will rake the place of the abandoned bar and invade in secret homes whose peace and virtue have not yet been menaced by the presence of drink. Appalling, indeed, the consequences.

New York, April 2.

Delegate of 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is Governor Odell—and the Legislature—in league with the Democracy of this State to defeat the Republican party at the next election? Judging from the extraordinary measures that have been before the Legislature, some that have been before the Legislature, some of them having become laws, it would appear that this was the intention. The Republican party carried this State at the last election by a very small majority, and but for Democratic dissensions up State would have lost it altogether. In the face of this fact the Legislature passes a most unpopular and wholly unnecessary high liquor license bill, and also makes enemies of every man who holds a mortgage.

New York, April 2.

H. J. Warner.

A Rebuke to Dr. Knex.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In Coope Institute on last Sunday evening, Dr. Knox, in his lecture on "International Ethics," made the state ment that during the trouble between France and China "the United States stood by and egged France on!" I take the most emphatic exception to the on!" I take the most emphatic exception to the word "egred" being used in connection with anything that the United States Government has ever said or done. There is a sneaky atmosphere about the word that doean't accord very well with the history of past words or deeds of the United States Government. We have always been frank, open and above board in our dealings with other nations, and it is the complaint of those other nations today that we are so.

In the Cooper Institute audiences there are from one-quarter to one-third of the people who do not as yet read or write our language fluently. Now the writer thinks that it is nothing short of criminal for an American to stand on Peter Cooper's platform and give those people the erroncous impression of the United States Government that Dr. Knox did on last Sunday night.

M. W. PROPLE'S INSTITUTE CLUB A, 241 East Fourteenth st.

Motor 'Buses for Us.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: to the general use of motor buses in London, you speak of it as "another achievement for American brains and capital." Wouldn't it be a greater achieve brains and capital. Wouldn't it be a greater achieve-ment if some of the said brains and capital were applied to the improving of transportation facilities in this city instead of giving the Londoners the benefit. The vehicle described was far superior to any car or 'bus used here, if decency and comfort are considered. But New Yorkers have the cattle-car habit and it's hard to break them of it. NEW YORK, April 2. LONDONER.

Fish Talk. First Shad-Boney used perfectly shocking anguage.
Second Shad—You don't say so?
First Shad—Yes: I asked him why he didn't tak:

hat worm, and he said he'd be planked if he did How Dawss Grow.

Prom the Boltimors News.
The bloodhound, he grows all to jaws—
The deerhound grows to feet;
The reindoer grows to ribe because
The lean dog is most feet.
The pug dog grows to grace the hall—
The bases dog grows to grates;
The dachshund deem't grow at all—
He only clongates.

LEISHMAN SEES THE SULTAN. He Promises to Grant the Concessions

Asked For by This Government. WASHINGTON, April 3.-The State Department received a telegram to-day from John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, reporting the gratifying information that, after many delays, he had secured an audience with the Sultan. Mr. Leishman presented to the Turkish sovereign an autograph letter from President Roosevelt, in which the President politely but firmly pointed out the necessity on the Sultan's part of granting conces-sions on behalf of American schools in the Ottoman Empire and more liberal treatment of former subjects of the Sultan who had returned to the empire after having become naturalized citizens of the United States. Mr. Leishman says that the Sultan promised to grant these concessions, and that his interview was highly satisfactors.

factory.

One of the concessions promised by the Sultan will be hailed with delight by the people from Syria and other countries in the Sultan's dominions who emigrated to the United States. The Turkish Government of a property of a ment refuses to recognize the right of a subject to expatriate himself, and many of those who have left the empire without

subject to expatriate himself, and many of those who have left the empire without its permission have not only been proscribed, but members of their families remaining behind in the European and Asiatic possessions of the Sultan have been subjected to espionage and frequently to punishment.

Of the large number of male subjects in the United States many left wives and families behind in their native land, the women and children being forbidden to quit the limits of the Ottoman Empire. Many members of the Syrian colony in New York are thus separated from their families. Under the concessions to be granted by the Sultan the wives and children of former Turkish subjects who reside in the United States will be permitted to join husbands and fathers.

Another important concession promised concerns graduates of the American medical, dental and other professional schools in the Sultan's possessions. Permission has been refused these graduates to practise in the Ottoman Empire. They are now to have the right to do so.

The action of the Sultan removes the last ground of complaint against his Government, and will mark the establishment of

ground of complaint against his Government, and will mark the establishment of more friendly relations between Turkey and the United States.

### YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITORS. Assistant Surgeon Grubbs Demonstrates

That They Can Be Carried by Vessels WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Assistant Surgeon Grubbs, in charge of the Gulf quarantine station, has settled the question as to what extent and under what circumstances mosquitoes infected with yellow fever germs can be carried by vessels. From June to November last he inspected vessels arriving from ports where the presence of the stegomyia render them liable to infection.

of the eighty-two vessels from possibly yellow-fever ports, sixty-five had no mosquitoes on board at any time during the voyage; five had the insects on board at port of departure; nine reported the appearance voyage; five had the insects on board at port of departure; nine reported the appearance en route of culex, or harmless mosquitoes, and three brought stegomyia to the station. All three of the last group were from Vera Cruz, a yellow-fever port, and the voyages lasted on an average seventeen days. Surgeon Grubbs gives the mosquito history of each of the three and reaches these conclusions:

First, that mosquitoes can come aboard First, that mosquitoes can come aboard a vessel under favorable conditions when the vessel is not over fifteen miles from shore; second, that stegomyia can be carried from Mexican or West Indian ports to those of our Gulf States; third, that they can board a vessel lying at anohor a half mile or less from shore, being conveyed by the open lighters used or flying aboard, and, finally, that a vessel moored a short distance from land may become infected with yellow fever, our old beliefs to the contrary notwithstanding.

## THE RED CROSS DISSENSIONS. Full Reports to Be Presented to the General

Conference and to Congress. WASHINGTON, April 3 .- As the present chaotic conditions in the American National Red Cross are likely to continue until Connational Society at its meeting in Geneva next summer will be called upon to settle some points in the dispute.

A full report of the existing conditions in

A full report of the existing conditions in the American society will be made to the Geneva conference by Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, former Secretary John W. Foster and others comprising the committee of Washington members of the Society. Some members of this committee will undoubtedly attend the Geneva conference and present the memorial which is to be prepared, setting forth the illegality of the present American organization through the violations of its charter and the withdrawal of the President of the United States and his Cabinet from membership on the general board.

The legal existence of the present organization is questioned by the members of

The legal existence of the present organization is questioned by the members of the so-called minority, who contend that the resignation of the President and Cabinet, who by the law of incorporation are designated as members, takes away from the society its rights under that charter, which made the society responsible to the Government of the United States. Another memorial to the same effect will be presented to Congress next December and a complete reorganization of the society will be asked.

SERI INDIANS HAD NO CAPTIVES No Foundation for the Report That White Men Were Held on Tiburon Island.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The Department of State has received a despatch from Powell Clayton, Ambassador to Mexico, relating to the report that Capt. Dana Porter and six other white men were held as prisoners by the Seri Indians on Tiburon Island, in the Gulf of California, and incloses a communication from Minister of Foreign Affairs Mariscal, transmitting a report from the Governor of the State of Sonora, made to the Mexican Foreign

of Sonora, made to the Mexican Foreign Office.

The Governor says that the expedition in 1897 and the latter part of 1902 to the island of Tiburon satisfied the Mexican authorities that the reported capture of the men was entirely groundless; that there is not and never has been any person living in Sonora by the name of McCuen, from whom the original report about the prisoners on the island emanated, and that a careful examination of the island was made and no prisoners were found and no evidence that there ever had been any prisoners on the island. ers on the island.

How Can You Entertain on \$3,500? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I get a

salary of \$3,500 a year. The nature of my business is such that I come in contact and associate with men the most of whom are much above me in the social and financial associate with men the most of whom are much above me in the social and financial worlds. I am frequently dined, and of course have to dine others in return. I form some close friendships among my business associates. I am often invited with my family to their homes and royally entertained.

As a matter of course I feel under odirations to entertain them at my own home. This means that I am compelled to live in a better locality than I otherwise would and pay rent that I really cannot afford. The unfortunate part of it is that all of my business friends seem to have the impression that my salary is twice as much as it really is Under the circumstances, to maintain the dignity of my position requires all the money I can earn, and at the end of the year I find that I haven't put aside a single penny for the "rainy day." My employers cannot or will not appreciate the situation. I have reason to know that the results of my work are satisfactory. The problem I am confronted with is, How am I to meet the requirements of the situation and yet be able to save a little money? I am 49 years of age and it's high time I made a beginning in that direction.

The man who, by reason of his business, is obliged to "keep up appearances" on a small salary is up against a serious proposition—that is if he desires to save money. There must be others who are similarly situated, and I would like to hear from them as to the methods they parsue to keep their head above water.

New York, March 31

water. NEW YORK, March 81

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